C2175-1 9/9/82

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education.

July 28, 1982 • $1.25
Volume XXIV, Number 22

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Freshman applications to private colleges and universities are 2 per cent below last year's level; applications to public institutions are 1 per cent less than the number received a year ago. Chronicle Survey on Page 8.

Laboratory mice shipped from a Massachusetts supplier last year are not genetically identical, and research involving them may have to be re-evaluated. Story on Page 3.

A company hired to raise money for biotechnological research at the University of Minnesota will get patent rights to any inventions that result. Story on Page 8.

A summer program at Williams College for middle-level business executives is feeling the effects of cuts in corporate education and training budgets. Story on Page 6.

The Flying High Circus of Florida State University is one of the few circuses left that still perform under the big top. Story on Page 5.

Delinquent repayments on federal loans to 79 colleges and universities amount to more than $30-million. Story on Page 9.

Extra money for student loans will be provided in a supplemental appropriations bill signed by President Reagan last week. Story on Page 9.

Scholarly editions of literary classics provide the foundation for a series of works of American authors geared to a popular audience. Story on Page 15.

Students at Bir Zeit University, which has been shut down for three months by Israeli authorities, have been arrested for trying to hold classes off campus. Story on Page 13.

Soviet scientists are expressing concern that salaries at universities in the U.S.S.R. are not high enough to attract the most able people. Story on Page 13.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Books	15-17
Bulletin Board	21-30
Calendar of Events	20
Canadian News	14
Deadlines	20
Deaths	18
Gazette	18
Grants	18-20
International News	13-14
Marginalia	2
News in Brief	2-3
Notes on Computers	3
Point of View	40
Washington News	9-12

American University of Beirut Caught Up in War in Lebanon

Gunmen kidnap acting president; emergency treatment of wounded causes financial loss

By MALCOLM G. SCULLY

The American University of Beirut, which has managed to avoid involvement in the ideological and religious battles that have plagued Lebanon in recent years, is caught up in the latest conflict there and now faces financial and physical threats to its existence:

▶ As a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the university has been losing $1.7-million a month and must raise at least $4-million to meet its payroll in September.

▶ The university's acting president, David S. Dodge, was kidnaped last week by unidentified gunmen on the university's campus in the besieged western section of the Lebanese capital. Observers say the kidnaping could complicate efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement to the strife in Lebanon.

▶ A.U.B. officials say that should the Israelis decide to attack West Beirut to drive out the Palestine Liberation Organization, the university's hospital and campus probably would be at the center of the fighting.

Most of the university's financial losses have been incurred at its 420-bed hospital, which has been treating patients injured during the Israeli invasion, Malcolm H. Kerr, the university's new president, said in Washington last week.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

In June, the American University of Beirut's hospital treated some 1,110 war casualties. Above, a photograph taken from a videotape shows doctors at the hospital operating on a wounded man earlier this month.

'On a War Footing'

During June, the hospital treated more than 1,100 casualties of the fighting in Beirut, virtually none of whom could pay for their treatment.

"Since the start of the current fighting, the A.U.B. hospital has been on a war footing," Mr. Kerr said. "To make itself available to war casualties, the hospital had to cancel much of the normal occupancy of its beds from which revenue is ordinarily derived."

In addition, he said, the university has lost almost $900,000 in income because it was forced to cancel its summer-school program.

Mr. Dodge was abducted by at least two men who struck him on the back of the head and forced him into an automobile, Radwan Mawlawi, the university's director of information, told reporters in Beirut. The kidnaping took place between Mr. Dodge's office and his home, both of which are on the university's 73-acre campus.

According to speculation in Beirut, Mr. Dodge's abductors may have been members of Amal, a paramilitary organization of Shiite Moslems that supports the Islamic revolution in Iran. The Shiite sect is the largest single religious group in Lebanon, but it has had little political power or social status.

Some observers suggested that the Shiite group kidnaped Mr. Dodge to hold him as a hostage until the release of an Iranian diplomat who was kidnaped July 4 in East Beirut, a predominantly Christian section of the city.

A spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beirut said that Yasir Arafat, the organization's chairman, had ordered its security agents "to drop everything else and concentrate on finding Mr. Dodge safely and quickly."

Could Delay Peace Talks

Mr. Arafat was said to believe that the kidnaping could delay discussions designed to bring an end to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

A.U.B. is located in the western, Moslem section of Beirut, and most of its students are Moslems. Many are supporters of the P.L.O.

Mr. Dodge, who was born in Beirut, is

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

Reagan 'Politicizing' Education Panels, Critics Charge

By CHERYL M. FIELDS

WASHINGTON

Within 36 hours of being sworn in last week, the new members of the National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs changed the panel's rules, fired its executive director, and chose a new one from among candidates referred by the White House.

Critics charged that the actions were the latest in the Reagan Administration's campaign to "politicize" the supposedly independent councils that advise the Education Department on various issues.

The new executive director of the women's advisory council, Rosemary Thomson, has been a Republican Party campaign worker, has written books on the International Women's Year and the White House Conference on the Family, and since 1975 has been state director in Illinois of the Eagle Forum, an organization founded by the conservative activist Phyllis Schlafly during her campaign against the Equal Rights Amendment.

About an hour after they were sworn in last week, members of the women's advisory council voted to amend its procedures so that its executive director, Joy R. Simonson, could be fired by a majority vote of the members. The original rules called for a written notice and provided an opportunity to appeal. The members, who were appointed by President Reagan in April, then voted 13 to 4 to oust her.

Ms. Simonson said that no "cause" for the firing had been given. "One member said that she couldn't understand how the council could act when the members had never met me," said Ms. Simonson, "but another said she felt that she was familiar

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

CHRONICLE SURVEY

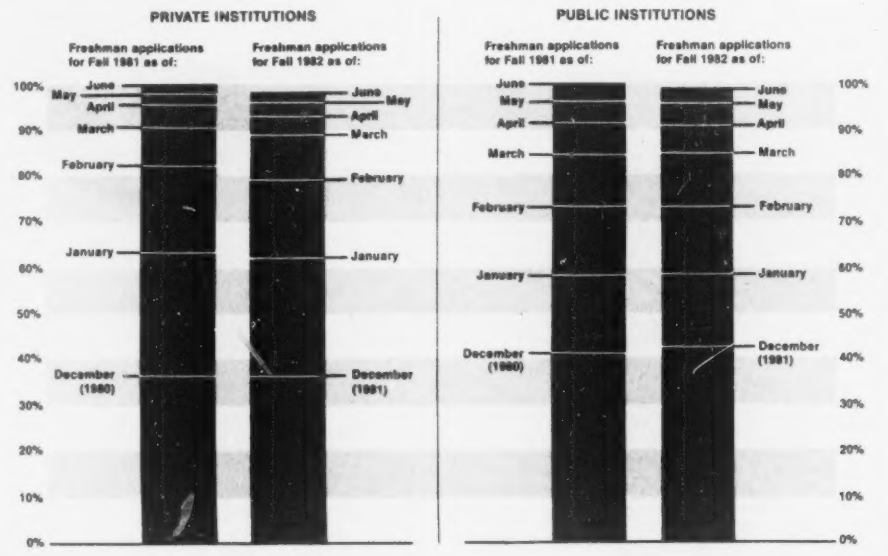
Applications for Fall Admission Decline at Private and Public Colleges

Applications for admission to this fall's freshman classes at private colleges and universities were down by about 2 per cent through the end of June, compared with the number of applications a year earlier. At public colleges and universities, applications were down by 1 per cent compared with a year ago.

The number of deposits paid by freshman applicants, which indicates more serious intent to enroll, declined more sharply than applications: down 6.3 per cent at private institutions and 3.2 per cent at public institutions.

Those estimates are based on reports from 292 four-year institutions in a national survey conducted for *The Chronicle* by John Minter Associates, a research organization in Boulder, Colo.

A similar survey last year found freshman applications for admission to public and private four-year institutions in the fall of 1981 were up 6.5 per cent over the previous year. The actual enrollment of first-time freshmen last fall, however, was down by just under 1 per cent from the previous fall's total, according to the National Center for Education Statistics.



Note: All percentages are of the total in June, 1981

CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD

Changes in Number of Freshman Applicants

June 30, 1982, compared with June 30, 1981

	Change in average *	Per cent reporting increase	Per cent reporting decrease	Change Low **	Change Median †	Change High ‡
Private colleges and universities						
Research and Ph.D.-granting	− 0.1%	52.4%	47.6	− 5.4%	− 0.2%	+ 4.1%
Comprehensive	− 2.1%	38.3%	60.0%	− 7.3%	− 3.8%	+ 3.0%
Liberal arts	− 2.0%	39.4%	60.6%	−14.4%	− 3.4%	+ 7.4%
Regions						
Northeast and Mid-Atlantic	− 1.4%	45.2%	54.8%	− 9.3%	− 3.4%	+ 4.1%
Great Lakes and Plains	− 0.3%	37.9%	60.6%	−10.3%	− 3.6%	+ 6.0%
Southeast	− 0.8%	29.0%	71.0%	−14.4%	− 4.3%	+ 1.5%
West and Southwest	− 2.6%	50.0%	50.0%	−12.4%	− 0.8%	+ 6.8%
Enrollment						
500 – 999	− 5.1%	33.3%	66.7%	−21.7%	− 5.5%	+ 4.0%
1,000 – 2,499	− 1.8%	42.5%	57.5%	−10.6%	− 2.4%	+ 6.8%
2,500 – 4,999	+ 1.3%	46.4%	50.0%	− 6.7%	− 2.9%	+ 6.1%
5,000 – 9,999	− 2.0%	40.0%	60.0%	− 8.6%	− 1.5%	+ 1.8%
10,000 and over	− 0.8%	40.0%	60.0%	− 5.4%	− 3.8%	+ 2.5%
All private institutions	**− 1.9%**	**40.2%**	**59.6%**	**− 9.9%**	**− 2.3%**	**+ 5.2%**
Public colleges and universities						
Research and Ph.D.-granting	+ 1.8%	64.2%	35.8%	− 6.5%	+ 2.2%	+ 7.7%
Comprehensive	− 1.9%	53.4%	46.6%	− 8.3%	+ 0.2%	+ 8.7%
Regions						
Northeast and Mid-Atlantic	+ 3.8%	76.2%	23.8%	− 0.3%	+ 3.2%	+ 6.4%
Great Lakes and Plains	+ 0.6%	55.3%	44.7%	− 9.3%	+ 0.2%	+ 8.0%
Southeast	− 1.3%	50.0%	50.0%	− 6.8%	− 1.2%	+ 7.2%
West and Southwest	− 1.3%	59.1%	40.9%	−13.8%	+ 4.7%	+10.4%
Enrollment						
500 – 2,499	− 1.9%	70.0%	30.0%	− 5.7%	+ 2.9%	+11.4%
2,500 – 4,999	+ 2.8%	57.1%	42.9%	− 5.3%	+ 0.2%	+21.5%
5,000 – 9,999	− 1.8%	47.8%	52.2%	−11.8%	− 4.2%	+ 5.3%
10,000 – 19,999	− 3.4%	50.0%	50.0%	− 9.0%	− 2.5%	+ 5.4%
20,000 and over	+ 3.0%	69.4%	30.6%	− 5.2%	+ 3.1%	+ 8.0%
All public institutions	**− 1.0%**	**56.1%**	**43.9%**	**− 6.9%**	**+ 1.8%**	**+ 8.1%**
All institutions	**− 1.6%**	**45.7%**	**54.1%**	**− 8.8%**	**− 0.9%**	**+ 6.8%**

* Percentage change in mean number of applications by June 30, 1982, compared with the mean for a year earlier.
** The bottom one-fourth of the institutions reported smaller increases or larger decreases than the percentages shown.
† Half of the institutions reported smaller increases or larger decreases than the percentages shown.
‡ The top one-fourth of the institutions reported larger increases than the percentages shown.
Note: Survey data are from a stratified random sample of 292 four-year colleges and universities, excluding those with enrollment under 500.

SOURCE: SURVEY FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES
P.O. BOX 107, BOULDER, COLO. 80306

Agent for U. of Minnesota to Raise Research Funds; Will Get Patent Rights

By AUSTIN WEHRWEIN

MINNEAPOLIS

The University of Minnesota has signed a contract with a company that plans to raise money from industry for biotechnological research at the university. In exchange, the company will get patent rights to inventions resulting from that research.

The eight-year contract with Genetics International, based in Boston, provides the university with stock in the company and gives four faculty members options to buy company stock.

The company was established by three 1981 graduates of Harvard University's business school while they were still at the university.

"We are an intellectual brokerage house," explained Ron Zwanziger, Genetics International's president. Mr. Zwanziger, an Englishman, holds an engineering degree from London University's Imperial College of Science and Technology as well as an M.B.A. from Harvard.

Part of a Trend

The agreement is part of a trend toward closer ties between private industry and university laboratories. At least 50 major universities have patent-marketing programs, some conducted entirely on the campus and others handled by such companies as Research Corporation of New York and University Patents Inc. of Norwalk, Conn.

Under the arrangement with Genetics International, the University of Minnesota will get 80 shares, or about 4 per cent, of the company's stock.

In addition, four scientists at the university's Gray Freshwater Biological Institute have options to buy 16 shares each at a cost of about $4,000 per 16-share lot.

Mr. Zwanziger said that about 10 investors, whom he declined to identify, had bought into the company. He said that because the company is privately held, he would not disclose how much had been invested, but language in the contract with the university indicates that the goal is to raise $5-million by 1984.

Just how much the contract, which either side is free to cancel, will eventually profit the university or the participating faculty members is unclear, because under the contract the stock can't be sold to the public until 1990.

For the present, according to Kenneth H. Keller, vice-president for university affairs, what matters to the university is not the equity but the prospect for increased support for research.

Mr. Keller, who was instrumental in negotiating the contract, said, "We are giving Genetics International the right of first refusal in the area of biotechnology."

He said that the university, not the company, would have control over choosing the institute's research projects and that the institute would "be free to talk to anyone else" about possible support for its research.

"That leaves us in the driver's seat," he added.

Genetics International will function as an agent, relieving the university of the chore of soliciting financing. The company would also handle any reassignment of the patents to the providers of the funds.

Some of the university's regents have questioned whether the contract could create conflicts of interest and lead researchers with stock in the company to favor company-financed projects.

Mr. Keller said that was less likely under the contract than it would be if the university did its own patent marketing.

He said that no more than 25 per cent of the research at the institute could be financed through the Boston company and that an outside peer-review panel would monitor the research at the institute to guard against potential conflicts of interest.

Suspect in College-Library Thefts Pleads Guilty to Federal Charge

PHILADELPHIA

James R. Shinn, whose arrest last December near Muhlenberg College led to the discovery of a cache of rare and valuable library books, pleaded guilty in federal court here last week to charges of possessing and transporting books stolen from a number of colleges and universities.

Mr. Shinn, who faces several other state and federal charges, is to be sentenced next month, according to William Moffett, the librarian at Oberlin College. Mr. Shinn was initially apprehended at Oberlin last year, but jumped bail.

Publicity about his case, however, helped Muhlenberg librarians spot him in December. He was arrested near the campus in Allentown, Pa., and police found several hundred rare books in his motel room. Identifying marks had been removed from many of them, Mr. Moffett said, so they could be sold to book dealers.

Mr. Shinn is thought to have worked by scanning library catalogues for valuable books—often of little scholarly use but of great interest to collectors—that could be found in open stacks.

Besides Muhlenberg and Oberlin, Mr. Moffett said, Mr. Shinn is suspected of stealing books from the New York Public Library and from more than two dozen college libraries. They include Bryn Mawr College, Carnegie-Mellon University, Case Western Reserve University, Concordia Seminary in Missouri, Iowa State University, Johns Hopkins University, Lehigh University, Northwestern University, Oregon State University, Princeton University, Reed College, Stanford University, the University of California at Los Angeles and at Santa Barbara, Washington University in St. Louis, and the Universities of Arizona, Cincinnati, Illinois, Michigan, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.